the Fifth.

COUNT PALIKAO'S DEFENCE.

Cambetta's Account of His Retirement in Spain and His Views on the Commune.

The Arrival of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany in England.

amsnip City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks, Liverpool 7th and Queenstown 7th, and the Russia, Captain Cook, 8th and 9th, arrived at this port last evening with four days later mail news.

The Preclamation of Heart V .- "Once More in France"—That White Fing.
The Comte de Chambord has addressed a pro-lamation to the French people, of which the fol-

lowing are the most important passages:-

clamation to the French people, of which the following are the most important passages:—

Frenchmen! I am in your midst. You have opened the gates of France to me and I have been unable to deny myself the bappiness of revisiting my country. But I will not by a prolonged stay afford fresh pretexts for agitating the public mind and causing disturcances at the present moment. I quit, therefore, this Chambord, which was your gift and of which I have proudly borne the name for forty years of exile. On taking my departmer I am desirous of teling you that I do not separate myself from you; France knows that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the monarchical right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I decline the duties it imposes upon me in regard to her. With God's help we snall all found together, when you wish it, on the broad basis of administrative decentralization and local franchises, a government in harmony with the real wants of the country. We snall give as a guarantee for those public liberies, to which every Christian people has a right, universal suffrage honestly exercised and the control of the two Chambers, and we shall resume the national movement of the end of the last century while restoring to it its real character.

Frenchmen, I am ready to do anything to aid my country in rising from its ruins, and in reassuming its rank in the world; the only sacrifice which I am not prepared to make is that of my nonor. I am and wish to be in harmony with the time in which I hve; I pay a sincere homage to its greatness of every kind; and whatover may have been the color of the flag under which our soldlers marched I have admired their heroism, and rendered thanks to God for aid that their brevory has added to the treasure of the glories of France. Between you and me there must subsist no manuferstanding or suppressed thought. No. I will not be silent decade ignorant or credulous people have spoken of privileges, of absolutism, of intolerance and of I know not what besides—of tithes, of feudal rights, by

foreignes, whose fidelity will be our consolution in Lorraine, whose fidelity will be our consolution in our mistoriunes.

Frenchmen: Henry V. cannot abandon the white CHAMBORD. flag. JULY 5, 1871.

Gambetta and the Commune-His Absence ia Spain-What He Would Have Done Had He Been in Paris-A Moderate Republic Must and Will Be Established. Had He Been in Paris—A Mederate Republic Must and Will Be Established. Paris (July 5) correspondence London Standard.) Yesterday I had a long conversation with M. Gambetta, whom I had not seen since the 20th of August last. I found him a little altered, his health decidedly better, his mind clear and bold as ever. To my first question, "why did you not formally denounce the Commane watch you so much desplace?" he replace "You must call to mind the position in which I was placed on the 5th of February last. I had seat it. In resignation, and then was only a private hadividual. Disgusted completely, and worn out with anxiety and toll, I went to reside in Spain, at St. Sebastian, where for five months my only occupation was to recruit my health, living among the fisherfolks, and bassing a great bordon of the day by the reaside. I never read a newspaper; saw no triends. My purpose was to renounce politics and to enter upon some industrial career. Then, on March 22, I read in a Spanish journal an account of the affair of Montmartre and of the insurrection in Paris. It was my deep conviction, and is so still, that the prime cause of the misfortunes that then occurred must be traced to MM. Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Ernest Picard and Jules Ferry. They cherished a rancorous hatred of the people of Paris, who, by the small number of votes which they gave them in February, marked their discontent with the government of those geriemen. Those foolism politicians, incapable of acting efficiently in a difficuit conjuncture, sought to encourage tumuit in order that they might have an opportunity of striking a revengerful blow at Paris. The abasement of Paris was a matter resolved on by them, and they carried M. Thiers along with them. Paris was abandoned by the government and the Communists took posession of authority. How could you expect, under such carried was a first and they derived the circumstances, that I, being at a distance, should have taken part in that amin't had I been session of authority. How could you expect, under such circumstances, that I, being at a distance, should have taken part in that affair? Had I been at Paris as Minister of the Interior I should have in-stalled myself at the Hotel de Ville, would have sum-moned to my aid all good citizens, and would have conderved, to king should a systempt between

statled myself at the Hotel de Ville, would have summoned to my aid all good citizens, and would have endeavored to bring about an agreement between Paris and versalites. But, being absent, I had no means of acing. A letter from me would not have been of the least avail. The answer would have been of the least avail. The answer would have been, thet him come and stop these horrid doings. Why comes he not? It was by that time too late to think of it. In such matters action must be taken on the spot and on the instant."

Speaking afterwards of his election Gambetta said:—"My election for Paris has given me great saidsaction, for it is an answer to all the insuits and calumnies that have been heaped upon me in my absence. And pray observe that not one journal was on my side. All were opposed to me. I have obtained 115,000 votes, although more than 60,000 of my former supporters, electors of Paris, have elected. My former public secretary, several of the mayors and prefects under my gevernment, Faidherbe and Juaroz, both generals of my appointment, have all been successful in obtaining a majority of votes. This proves that in France a man is never condemned for having faith in the power and fortune of his country, and that the republic is more firmly established in France than was supposed. Now we are about to lay the foundation of a moderate republic, which will be the safety of the country."

In the course of our talk Gambetta explained to me his programme for the tuture. He spoke with a youthful eathustasm and with an unmistakeable

In the course of our talk Cambetta explained to me his programme for the luture. He spoke with a youthful eathustasm and with an unmistakeable sincerify of the reforms he meant to propose, several of which some time ago he alluded to in his speech at Bordeaux. "We must make France military, educate the peasantry, and get rid of the barriers which separate the different classes of society. We must, in a word, establish a policy of patriotism. All parties must assist in that if they desire to place the interests of France above their own paltry and particular interests."

I left Gambetta in the belief that he was very dissatisfied with M. Theirs and M. Favre, in consequence of the manner in which they had settled the preliminaries of the treaty of peace. His speeches will soon make that clear.

Palikao's Defence-Another Peep Into the Dis consions in the Tulleries During the Last

Days of the Empire.
Count Palikao, who occupied the unenviable position of Minister of War on the memorable 4th of September, when the empire was overthrown by a demonstration which did not even amount to a riot, publishes a letter, which he has addressed to the chairman of the committee of inquiry, which is meant to refute the statement made before the Chamber by General Trochu. Having given General Trochu's apology at very great length, we fee bound to do equal justice to M. de Palikao's reply. It is dated the 16th ult., and after a few presiminary observations, the gallant officer proceeds as fol

observations, the gallant officer proceeds as follows:—

The General reproaches me with having changed in my manner towards him; that is perfectly true, and here is the reason why. Up to the 7th December, 1806, I had seen very little of General Trochu; but at that period there was a meeting at Complegue of the committee for the reorganization of the army, over which the Emperor presided. Chance placed our chairs together; our ideas often agreed, especially with regard to the suppression of the law providing for the army endewment fund. At that time I had the highest opinion of General Trochu, and I made no secret of it. Soon afterwards, however, I had to regret the publication of a book in which he partly summaried several opinions expressed at the commission and sup-commission. This divulgation on the part of a French general was not unattended with serious danger, as the event has shown. On the 10th of August last I was summoned to a post (the War Office) which I was very far from having coveted. Like most of my colleagues, I had accepted only through patriotic motives; what I had applied for was a command in the field. I was unable to obtain it. My first measure, in taking possession of the War Department, was to reconstruct an army with the isolated corps still existing, and creating new ones. It was necessary to place efficient generals at the head of these corps d'armée, and the very first man I appointed was General Trochu, whom I requésied him to call on me, and told him what I intended doing, and he seemed greatly pleased. Tals appointment took several persons by

The Proclamation of Henri
the Fifth.

samplese, in consequence of the political opinions for which they gave the General credit: but I had such confidence in his straightforwardness and sense of honor that, talking the matter over with my colleagues, I said, "Suppose anything happened to Marshai MacMahon, General Trochu would take the lone as the senior general, and I should feel perfectly at ease." As Minister of War, therefore, I was extremely well disposed towards the was extremely well disposed towards the General and determined to utilize his military talents. He went to Chalona, but very soon returned the work of the towards he organized he would be committed the organized he would be committed the chalona, but the order would be committed the chalona, but the order would be committed the chalona, but the order would be committed the chalona of the work of the present work who were quartered shere. We all show to this day. I must confess that the unexpected return of these cattalings my plans I do not know to this day. I must confess that the unexpected return of these cattalings my plans I do not know to this day. I must confess that the unexpected return of these cattalines are the part of the Parislans under fire, and all the world is equally aware of the dangers their presence un Paris must bring about. So that instead of leaving at Chalona these eighteen battalions, who, at a given moment, might have performed products of the committed the instead of these battalions belonged to the most dangerous quarters of the town. By this step we were deprived of so many men against the enemy, who were arrayed against the cause of order, as experience proved soon after, under the very eyes of General Trochu. I had nad these battalions armed with Chasseous, of which at thas time wo had far less than wo wanted, and I thorefore only supplied them to the corps that were to fight in the once. I hay great stress on this point, for I feel quite sure that those who know the wanted and it therefore only supplied them to the corps that were to fight in the once. I hay great stress on this point, for I feel quite sure that those who know the are aware that it is not my habit to discuss with my subordinates when I have orders to give them. The General adds that he parted from me widely differing from my views. He forgost that there could be no difference between us. I was his chief, and to make him understand our respective positions Ireminded him or what they were at the Gounci of Minister

After expressing his opinion that only amour propre led General Trochu to lancy that he (the Minister of War, was hostile to him, General Palikao pro-

ter of War, was hostile to him, General Palikao proceeds:—

On the morning of the 4th the council met as usual, and only broke up at half-past eleven, as the ministers had to go to the Chamber; none of the persons whose duties called them elsewhere were therefore with the Empress—we all knew the dangers of the situation as well as the Governor of Paris. I was the tast to leave the Corps Legislatt. I had strenuously contouded with the insurgents in the Salle des Pas Perdus until the very last Joment, exposed to the brutality of an inturtated mob, excited against me by a member of the Extreme Leit, and was only rescued from the hands of these misguided men by my aloc-de-camp, Licutemant Colonel Barry, and Captain de Brimont, my orderly officer. I had one last duty to funili—to wait upon the Empress. It was three o'clock when I got to the Tuileries; at that hour the guard were leaving their posts and the mob had invaded the palace. The Empress had gone, no one knew whither. It was therefore impossible for me to take her orders. I returned to the Ministry at tour o'clock; the revolution had conquered through an insurrection doubly criminal from the fact of its taking place before a victorious enemy. At five o'clock General Trocha called upon me to inform me that he replaced me at the War Office; he wished to know my opinion as to what he had to do. He did not mention his meeting M. Julies Favre, nor what he had done during the day. I replied that as distribances might entail the greatest calamity the presence of men of order such as ne could not but be useful. He could not ask me, nor could I give him, advice as to what his conscience might dictate. I have not seen him since.

The following letter appeared in the London Times of July 8, addressed to the editor of that

with the trimes of Monday last contains a letter from Versailles which exiols, no doubt most justly, the conduct of the Secretary charged with the direction of the British Legation at Paris during the trying times of the Commune, and then adds, unfortunately, "that this conduct of Mr. Maiet was instriking cnotrass to that of the chief of an important Legation, who was notorously in sympathy with the Commune." This remark I take it for granted applies to Mr. Washburne, and I write to you for the purpose of assuring you that the American Minister, on the contrary motorously as the acts and the men of the Commune. A fortigint ago a French pour fair the contrary motorously as the acts and the men of the Commune. A fortigint ago a French journal of limited circulation published the statement that Mr. Washourne was fremany to the Commune, and gave as proof that a letter had been found in the papers of Pachal Grousset, Delegate of the Commune at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addresset by the former to the latter, "Moncher time," and promising certain information which it was supposed was in the interest of the Commune. Notwithstanding the gravity of the charge the friends of Mr. Washburne did not think it necessary to contradict it, because of its improbability, and because the paper in which it appeared was not a leading one. It is now time, nowever, that an explanation should be made, buring the Commune and alter the significant of the presentation of the commune for military services against his will. The immediate effect of this order was into a leading one. It is now time, nowever, that an explanation should be made, and who, in order to each the week papers in the strange events through which we have just passed. Juring the Commune and alter the significant of the papers of the commune for military services against his will. The immediate effect of this order was that the American Legation was besieged every day by hundress of Freachem belonging, or claiming to be commune and of the commune of military servic

pour German Sisters of Charity taken with others from the Convent of the Rue Piopus and shut up in the ignominous prison of St. Lazare.

So. 100, it must be fresh in the minds of all who went through the siege of Pairs how the clubs of Beitevile, the nest of the Com aune, mistaking in their graciance the character of the ungrateful attacks of the citiors of Pairs on Mr. Washburne because having for a white allowed them to see the foreign journals which he alone in Paris rece ved, and then, at M. de Bismarck's request, ceased to do so, how these clubs, misconstraing and perverting the meaning of the attacks, added a peculiarly Communal postserip to them by publicly praposing as a question for discussion the propriety of burning the American Legation and shooting the chief.

But this was not all. As Mr. Washburne took no notice of these follies, he went on performing his difficult and complicated diplomatic duties, protecting with a strong hand, made stronger by the esteem in which we was held by the government of National Defence, the citizens of every usprotected nationality who applied to him, the hatred of the Communists finally crystallized into the burlesque form of an artisle to the constitution of the Commune which was to be inaugurated on the 24 of January, after the attack on the Hotel do Ville, and which article (the plan of constitution of the Commune which was to be inaugurated on the 24 of January, after the attack on the Hotel do Ville, and which article (the plan of constitution was published in one of the obscure Communist organs of the epoch) read as follows:—"Article 23. Washburne is to cease all relations with Bismarck under penalty of death." I nave the honor to be, &c., W. E. J. Paris, July 6.

#### ENGLAND.

The Arrival of the Crown Prince and Prin-

Cess of Germany.

[From the London Standard, July 7.]

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, having on board their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, arrived at Gravesead from Antwerp yesterday a ternoon, about five O'clock. The royal yacht steamed slowly up the reach and brongat to at the mooring baoy off the Custom House, near the Russian convette Newskars, which was dressed out in colors. The baggage of their Imperial Highnesses having been sent ashore in several of the ship's blats, the Crown Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by two of the Princes, let the royal yacht in the cutter, which was dressed to the landing stage of the Custom House, the guns at Tilbury Fort and on board the Russian corvetts firing salutes. A large numer of the inhabitants had assembled on the Custom House pier and along the waterside, who londly cheered their imperial Highnesses, who seemed much pleased with their reception. Viscount sydney, the Lord Chamberian, was in attendance to receive the imperial barty, who were conveyed in several carriages from the Custom House to the Gravesend station of the North Kent Railway, where a large and fashionable company had assembled on the cess of Germany. and fashionable company had assembled on the patform. A special train, under the charge of Mr. Eboral, the manager, was in readiness, and in the course of a few minutes the special train left the station amidst general cheering and waving of handspecials.

course of a few minutes the special train left the station amidst general cheering and waving of handkerenies.

The streets along which the royal carriages passed, and also the vicinity of the station, were much thronged, but owing to the admirable arrangements of Mr. F. White, the Superintendent of the Graves end police, excellent order was kept. The expected arrival in London of their Imperial Highnesses the Prince an i Princess of Germany attracted an immense assemblage at the South-Eastern Railway at Charing-cross yesterday afternoon. The various approaches to the arrival platform were filled with well dressed ladies and gentiemen, and the balcony of the Charingcross Hotel, which overlooks the numerous platforms, was crowded with fashionable visitors, among whom were a great number of Germans. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Marquis of Lora were present on the platform to welcome their illustrious relatives, and were heartily cheered. Three royal carriages were in attendance for the use of their imperial Highnesses.

After the royal party had wasted about half an hour on the platform the special train, containing their Imperial Highnesses, was signalled, and shortly afterwards glided into the station, arriving at twenty-six minute past six. On their imperial Highnesses, was signalled, and shortly afterwards glided into the station, arriving at twenty-six minute past six. On their imperial Highnesses were exchanged between the members of the royal family. After a brief interval the carriages were exchanged between the members of the royal family. After a brief interval the carriages were exchanged between the members of the royal family. After a brief interval the carriages were exchanged between the members of the royal family. After a brief interval the carriages were exchanged between the members of the royal family. After a brief interval the carriages were exchanged between the members of the royal family. After a brief interval the carriages were exchanged between the members of the royal fam

Jadge Dowling and the English Burglars. The Pall Ma I Gazette says that Judge Dowling, Chief Magistrate of New York, is a useful person to have staying in the house on certain occasions which are not so rare as they ought to be in the neighborhood of London. Hearing a noise the other night in the house of a frien 1 to whom he is on a visit at Richmond terrace, Westbourne grove, and going down stairs to see what caused it the American Justice found himself presence of four black-faced burglars, whom-taking them perhaps for niggers and despising them accordingly-he attacked with an umbrelia stand, dispersing them and putting them to flight. Without undervaluing and putting them to flight. Without undervaluing the strength and courage of the judge, we may be permitted to romark that his introduction of a new weapon gave him a decided advantage over his opponents. It is not stated whether or not the outbrells stand was loaded with unbrel as; but, in any case, such an engine is to an ordinary household weapon—say, for instance, a parlor poker—much what the mitrailleur is to the common maket. On the other hand, like the club of derenies, it is not every one who can wield it; and we are afraid there are but lew person; in this country by whom an unorefla-stand would be found, at it was by Mr. Justles Dowling, a convenient instrument for the punishment and expulsion of housebreakers.

## WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.

Negro Outrage in Ohio-Another Keresene Homicide-Chicago. Irishmen on the New York Riot-Shot by Mistake-Lynchers in Illinois to be Punished-Another of J. B. Floyd's Legucies-Murder in Kanans. Cincinnati, July 18, 1871.

A colored man named Charles Hammond, of Darke county, on Saturday pursued Miss Ciay, who was passing to a neighbor's house, and outraged He was arrested and lodged in jail. It has since been discovered that he had made improper advances to two girls near Union City, aged thirteen and sixteen respectively, while the latter were gathering blackberries, and overpowering the younger was only prevented from carrying out his designs by her youth. Intense excitement prevails at Green-ville, where he is imprisoned. It is generally believed the wretch will be lynched.

On Sunday Jesse Foulks, of Shelby Junction,

Ohio, attempted to light a fire with coal oil. The can exploded, killing his daughter Matilda. Another daughter was terriply burned about the hands in endeavoring to extinguish the flames and save the

can exploded, kining its usuagiter manifest. Anoster daughter was terribly burned about the hands in endeavoring to extinguish the flames and save the poor girl's life. Samuel Gillinan, a boarder, was burned, but not seriously.

A meeting of Irish Catholics was held in Chicago last evening for the purpose of giving expression to their leelings in relation to the recent riot in New York. After several inflammatory speeches by the leaders the mee ing adjourned sine die, without taking any action upon the question.

On Saturday last, at Fall River, Lasalie county, Ill., Thomas Stanley, an old citizen, shot and killed hits son-in-law, Josephet A. Clen, in the hail of Fishouse, under the impression that he was a barylar, which he had received on that day.

Daniel Bush, a negro, residing in America, Ill., who it was supposed had been guilty of stealing pork, was visited at his house by Sheriff Stoitz, of Pulaski county, accompanied by a party of young men, and shot dead upon reiusal to give himself up. A despatch from Springfield, Ill., says that Governor Palmer, on receiving the information of the lynching of Martin Mera, who whipped and burned his son to deain at Watseka, Ill., a short time since, called upon the Sheriff of Iroqueis county for an official statement of the facts, and to-day received an account from that officer, with the finding of the Coroner's inquest, with the names of the lynchers. The Sheriff stated that it would be difficult to arrest any of the mob, but he was waiting to do his duly. The Governor replied that, to enable him to do so, he would assist him with the whole power of the State if necessary.

A suit was entered in the United States Circuit Court, in St. Louis yesterday, by Thomas W. Pierce, of Boston, against the old firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, government transportion contractors. Some ten years ago the firm became medebted to Plerce for \$40,004, for which drafts on John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, were given. These drafts were never paid, and plannin now asks for the ori

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Porter, who has been ill for some weeks, convalescent.

Either the Worcester or the Congress is expected to start from New York this week for the Bay of Disco with coal and other supplies for the Polar ex-pedition. Rev. Dr. Newman, of this city, will be a passenger and return with the vessel.

A Srnong Alini.—It is seidom that a man can turn to good account the fact of his once being a convict; out the fellow Scott, who was recently arrested in Philadeiphia and taxen to this as a murderer, proved one of the most effective of aibbis by making it clear to his accusers that at the time the murder was committed for which he was arrested he was serving out a term of imprisonment in the penticular.

#### FOR AND AGAINST.

The Washington Treaty Denounced in the British House of Pe rs-Conservative Lords in a Passion-The Queen Asked to Resolud the Treaty-England Made to Eat Dirt,

LONDON, July 3, 1871. A small section of the British Peers are in a pas sion with the Washington treaty, and would like well to have an opportunity of tearing it into tatters. They cry out in the voice of Jeremiah of old that the iouor of England has been sold, that Brother Jonathan has got the best of the bargain, that Earl de Grey and his colleagues have been juggled, and that all this has been brought about by Mr. Gladstone's desire to gain peace at any price and solder up difficulties that might have proved disastrous. I do not say that the seatments I have enumerated are very largely shared by the hereditaly English Peers, or that with one or two notable exceptions they are entertained by a party that is neither inducatial nor gifted.

THOSE WHO HOLD THESE OPINIONS are for the most part the moribund representatives of a still more moribund torvism-men who have, so to speak, lived beyond their time, who belong, properly speaking, to an anterior age, and whose whole thoughts and sympathies are with the past. The things I have been saying were well exemplified on Thursday night, the 20th June, when their lordships heid

A SOLEMN "POW-WOW," or great council dre, to hear the treaty denounced and to discuss a motion for its rejection. Considering what the terms of the ruction were, "that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty conveying the deep regret fest by the House at Her Majesty having been advised to sign a treaty which is unbecoming the nonor and dignity of this country," a stranger might have been asconished at the comparatively little interest which it evoked and the listless aspect which the hereditary chamber presented. True, there were a large number of dukes, earls, barons and the rest pre-eat, but one in vain sought for that excitement which was so apparent when

EARL RUSSELL IMPEACHED THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT and exposed what he considered to be the plans of the Angio-American treaty. Earl Granville, quite unconscious of the dreadful predicament in which was to be shown the government were standing, laughed and chatted good humoredly with the Duke of Argyi, who in his turn stared upwards through the stained glass windows with the negligent pride and easy nonchalance of a man who was father-inlaw to a princess of the blood. Earl do crey, knowing that a flerce attack was about to be made upon what was partly his own handlwork, lett so lighly what was coming as to doze with folded arms upon the ministerial bench. Some few bishops were scattered over the Episcopal seats, but of peeresses there was not one present.

LOBD ORAMORE HAS NO FRIENDS.

The reason of this fack of excitement arcse from two causes. First, every one knew that there was no more use in attacking the treaty than there was in attacking Nagara or the Atlantic with Mrs. Partington's mop. The people were satisfied with it and wished to have it traiffed as quickly as possible cause of quarrel between taken and their cousins across the of Argyl, who in his turn stared upwards through

in attacking Nagara or the Anantic with Mrs. Partington's mop. The people were satisfied with it and wished to have it ratified as quickly as possible. They were anxious to have every possible cause of quarrel between them and their consists across the "nearin" pone" is noved, and they cooked upon the result of Washington begointhous not only as a step in this direction, but its absolute consummation. Secondly, Loid Oraninore and Brown, who was to attack the treaty and dedounce those who had agreed to it, was not a person of sofficient standing or note to attract any inter sit o whatever he might do or say. Hence, as I have said, it fell out that the government neither trem lead in their shoes nor displayed ether anxiety or distress at the onstaught that was to be made upon them. Lord Oraninore, in fact, stood alone.

Ent who is Lord Oraninore and Broadway will very naturality ask. In reply I have to say that ne is an Irish peer of poor means and small pre'ensions, who has a castle with an unpronounceable name in the sister iste, and a plobeau will, whom he doubless married for her broad acres and goodly purse. He is an orangeman and leader of Orangemen, steeped to the eyes in party prejudices, as head strong as the mule of the fleeds, and with ant one cry, and that the leady one of "No Surrender." William ritt is his idol, and he perhaps or all men in the realms still cherishes as heavenly revelation the exploded political theories of that heaven-born statesman. His voice is rarely heard in he house, and when it is it is against all innovation or improvement. The Irish Charca but heard heaven-born statesman. His voice is rarely heard in he house, and when it is it is against all innovation or improvement. The Irish Charca but heard heaven-born statesman. His voice is rarely heard to have fairly bindbered ever, and this being made known, i need scarcely add that he looks upon Mr. Gladstone as a very Eedzeoub. Like a stanch old tory, as he is, proud alike of hits order and as belongings, he sits for he called li

cated it strong names abused roundly all who had h dany connection in, and altogether made a speech worthy of a Philadelphia stimp orator. To listen to him one would have thought that the Yankees, as well as being the cutters, were also the most rogate nation on the lace of the earth; that they had to tristed the Britishers round their intie dimer, chawed up Earl De Grey and Sir Stanord Northcote, and that the whole United States senate and kepresentatives were language in all condiave at the cleverness with which they had outwitted their relatives. Her Maestly's government, he sour keel, nad surrendered all the positions taken up by their predeces ors. They had compromite it he honor of the country and hu, flated us forever in the eyes of the descendants of Bunker Him. Finally he protested that the treaty, which in his eyes was simply infernal, would involve perfidious Albion in daomstes of certainly ten, and perhaps fairtien millions sterling. And as though all this were not enough for the assembled fords, spiritual and temporal, to swallow, the Earl of Laudecalle next starded on the same trail. He in yet louder tones declared that that the treaty was one that was entirely framed to meet the views of the United States. He ninted that England had accepted it because she was alraid of a licking, and declared that she stood now in a much worse position than she had ever done before. Logic at length inling him to express the intensity of his lecungs he declared, in a burst of metaphor, that forest Britain had been made to eat diff by the American diplomatists.

Lord Houghton, the eminent man ot letters, who encertained Emerson, Lowell and Longiellow when in England, tried to throw some water on the fire kindled by these two noble for is. He did not think that the government had done more tian their duly in seeking to appease the angry lectings excited in the United States of the Laudewale for he are done to the escape of the Alabama from Liverpool. Earl Granville on behalf of the government wound up the debate. H

## FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Rev. Mr. Bate, the learned American mis-sionary of Aliababad, is preparing a dictionary of Hindi, which was contain no lewer than 37,000 words.

words.

The Empress Eugenié, according to the Temps, on the occasion of the Papal Junies, sent a letter of congratulation to the Pope, through Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, together with an obering of 100,000 francs in the name of the imperial family.

—Baron Haussman, the late Prefect of the Seine under the empire, and who was a candidate at the late disclons for the French Assembly, has published a letter in which he says that whatever form of government or dynasty the country may adopt.

of government or dynasty the country may adopt, he will submit without reserve to its soverega will.

—Colonel Soles, aid-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier, has been a reste!. That officer, who was on his estele in the Estremadura, and was about to go abroad, on hearing of the order for his detention at once proceed d to Seville, his garrison town, to justify himself before the Captain deneral. He is said to be accused of participation in the murder of General Prim,

—Mr. Wikoff, well known in political and diplomatic circles on both sides of the Atlantic, has received from the American Minister at Marida an official notification that he has been created by the Spanish government a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Isabelia is 'atolica. This order was founded by Ferdinaud an I Isabelia toward the close of the Fideenth century, and the members are extremely limited in number.

—Hent Bochefort has received communication of the indictment on which he is to be tried. It contains the oldwing four counts;—First—Provocation to natred among the citizens. Second—Incidement to civil war and piliage. Third—Publication of faise news and spurious despatiches, knowing them to be faise; consequently counter-citiag pub to and private writings. Fourth—Completty in murder by instigating the arrest and execution of the hostages.

—King Amadens will not have recourse to the formation of a new ministry so long as the precent of government or dynasty the country may adopt, he will submit without reserve to its sovereign will.

—King Amadeus will not have recourse to the formation of a new ministry so long as the present one possesses the confidence of the Chamber. The Corres have been consulted by the Cabinet. Explanations were given by M. Ulloa, and, on the motion of M. Montejo, the conduct of the Ministry was opposed by a majority of 88 to 29. Marshal Serrano made a similar communication in the Chamber of Deputies and obtained a vote of confidence by 113 members to 17.

## VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

How the Elections in the South of France Are Conducted.

The Elections at Marseilles-Condemned to Death-Free Trade Interests-Importance of the Silk Trade-No Monarchical Candidates-General Vinoy a Republican-The Statu Que to be Maintained.

MARSRILLES, June 30, 1871. The all-absorbing topic here just now is the sentence of death and transportation passed upon the ringleaders of the insurrection of the 4th of April by the military commission appointed to try them. Three of the chiefs, Crémieux, Pelissier and Etienne, have been condemned to death-that is, to be shot according to the rules of military law-and eight others to transportation and hard labor for life. As THE INSURRECTION.

if insurrection it may be called resulted in no fighting, no burning, no loss of life, no crimes-except a simple illegal assumption of authority-the sentence is considered severe, and active measures are being taken to have it revoked, at least so far as the death penalty is involved. The city is still deciared to be in a state of siege. It is under the complete domination of military law. Many of the newspapers have been suppressed, and the condemnation to death of three of its well known citizens, and the accu ations still hanging over about a hundred more, have thrown a gloom over the city which the excitement attendant upon the elections has not in any way tended to dissipate.

ENOUGH BLOOD SHED. There is also a report out that the wife of Crémieux, upon hearing of the verdict of the court martial, immediately blew out her brains with a pistol in a fit of despair. The rage against the Communists is fast dying out; the cries for vengeance are becoming feebler; even the hatred of the most malig ant and too ferocity of the most pulless is disarmed before the bloody repression of the Commune of Paris. There is a universal feeling here that enough blood has been shed. This is probably owing as much to the mir judgment and sound reasoning powers of the men of the south of France as to any other cause; and, with all due regard to the grand esprit of Paris, for which we can never have too much deference, if we are to believe the Parisians themselves, I must conscientiously give it as my opinion that here in the mt t. at least, THE PROVINCE DORS NOT SEND ITS BEST MEN TO PARIS.

I am quite incilned to the contrary opinion as regards journalists especially, and think that as a rule it is the worst men that flad an asylum in Paris-the violent men, the fanatics, the vagabonds, who naturally find their way to the great city, waich is, after all, only the place of meeting and dissipation for the respectable rag-tag of the universe. The journals here and to Lyons, of both, or rather of all parties-for there are four-are remarkable for their moderation and the spirit of fairness which seem to animate them even in speaking of their opponents. This is not all. They handle the political questions of the day with a great deal more point car questions of the day with a great deaf more ability than the Paris papers—a fact which any one but a raristal with readily admit; and they give evidence of an amount addition sound common sense and an architation to moral views in their appreciation of the situation that such papers as the Figure, the causes and the Farts Journal would do wen to immate instead of redeciling.

the Fyaro, the Gallois and the Paris Journal would do well of innite instead of rigicaling.

It must be admitted, no wever, that if they do not cerry then ego is mand intolerance as far as the Part lines, they all have the rigidal lind of not being able to agree. Neither the repuditions nor the monatchits can agree among members, and thus, have as well as nearly everywhere ease in the south of France, there are two repudition takes out, as well as two monatchia lists, and that, too, when ether party could assure therefore success by simply united what its friends. The acoption of so almost and enective a plan would, it seems, be asking too made of any reachmon, nowever liberal, for the reason that there is man reach joines. The repuditions of pranciles in an irreach joines, they when the overtary we their great enemy was the she object any deaden or branches of the party had in view. The monarchists cannot do it to day, although of feat is certain 1 they do not coacese and present a united front to their official on the good sense to sampt the success is everything, and minor shales and dimensions affects is everything, and minor shales and dimensions in the content of the account and a guess; but I should judge that among and difficult to guess; but I should judge that among an edgal number of the pointers and monarchists will be deceed, and that the pointers and monarchists will be deceed, and that the pointers and monarchists will be officed, and that the pointers and monarchists will be officed, and that the pointers and monarchists will be officed.

guess; our isnoun jungo in a mone an equal name our or reputoneans and attended issued to decead, and that the pointers are discussed to the contending orders in the assembly boing into the contending orders in the assembly boing into increased in about the same degree. Amount incoming the that will tend to destroy their pointers significance is The Pries That is introduced in the Loud, whose entire commerce is threatened by the twenty per cent to de put on raw sirks imported. As this duty will have it impossible for the Lyons which is strong in the longing market their trade will simply be funed. The intended in the Lyons with it has an in German products in the longing market their trade will simply be funed. The intended in the longing market their trade will simply be funed. The intended in they gain their any products in the longing market their trade will simply be funed. The intended in the point of the population, who, when not occupied in the accordes, navo fooms in their own rounes, who will be market they gain their any bread. To indecistant the importance, they that Information of the population, who, when has only to go into the upper part of the city, where dwen the working classes. Not only the ractory building, out every private house scenar to be nied with rooms from attic to basemant. Every member of every family has his or ner foom; you see them in all the windows, from copy and girls of fourtreen up to old men and women of sixty, tolong busing from early mon this set of san. For each are abled around, move, below with the pleasant ratte of the conduction will be seen to be considered what the orimant coors of warp and woof that greet toom in the minds of black and smooty wants and dark and guoday aleys and passages, of which has produced with the effect, inevitable, through the produced when the produced with the receiped of the city is composed.

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tions, and not give the republicans the chance to say that the people had been deceived. There is evidently

Something very supprisonably in it all, and c.s. b. dees passane, who suppose they are voting for a moderate republic, win probably be as made astonished to find they ober for Heart v. as men astonished to find they ober for Heart v. as they were when they put in their ballots for poace in the poolege, and found themselves suddenly brought in at Sedan.

To ten the truth plainly, the feeling here, as at Lyons, is to give the republic a fair trans. Outside of the ingitimist cement, which is, after all, in the minority, there are, I think, very few who are inclined to invite the horrors of auditor revolution, an another civil war, morely for the pleasure of setting up a king, especially as the republic, i nave not yet seen a single republicans are generally armed and assert openly that they will fight to sustain the republic, i nave not yet seen a single republican, even of the moderate stump, who does not profess his readiness to take up arms in case of need, and but very few minarconists who insist upon the moderate very rew monarconists who insist upon the moderate which could be state of public opinion, I think the state quo may be counted upon until Taeirs' death, after which ce death.

A Chance for a Horse Race.—It is said that

A CHANCE FOR A HORSE RACE.-It is said that William B. Smith, of this city, offers to natch his stallion Thomas Jederson against any stallion of a syage in the worst for three side. Smith. Beas, three in ave; two-mile heats, three-mile neats, in narness, for \$1,000 each race, half forfiert, over Narragansett or Freetwoos track, the races to be one week apart, and to come off in October,—Har Jord Post, July 17.

# THE COURTS.

The Eric Litigation-Charge of Convpiracy & Defraud-Widening of Brooms Street-Important Will Case-Business of the General Sessions.

> UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. The Eric Rollway War. before Judge Blatchford.

Judge Biatchford sat yesterday, and efter baving disposed of a great number of motions in bank-ruptcy and admiralty, none of which were of any public importance, his Honor was called upon by Mr. Southm ayd (with whom was ex-Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts) as counsel for Heath and Raphael part of Heath and Raphael for an injunction praying that the Erie Railway Company, Jay Gould and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company be restrained

the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company be restrained upon the registration of any Ene shares by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. D. D. Field, with whom were Mr. Beach and Mr. Lane, for the Eric Company, asked for proof of service of the bill.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD read an affidavit to the effect that a copy of the bill of complaint had been served on the detendants. In effect company, Jay Gould and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on Saturday, but there being a mistake in it as to the name of the notary before the bill was verified, the bill had to be served over again on Monday, and it was so served.

bad to be served over again on Monday, and it was
so served.

Air. D. D. Firld—Was there a subpoena?

Mr. POUTHMAYD—Yes.

Mr. D. D. F ridd—Was there a subpoena?

Mr. Southmayd—There is; but I do not see it among the papers. (Mr. Southmayd sub-soueaffy stated to the Court that he was informed proof of service of the subplima on the defendants was on the files of the Court.) I want to know now for whom Mr. Field and his associates appear on this motion?

Mr. Firld—We will tell you when we hear what we are called upon by your papers to answer.

Mr. Southmayd—Do you admit or dayn that you appear for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company?

Mr. D. D. Firld—We want or deny nothing. We await proof of facts. Mr. Field then went or, to state that the present motion was not properly co-fore the Court. The rules of this Court and of the Supreme court of the United States required that four days' notice of this motion should be given, and given, too, on a regular rule day of Court. Now this was not such regular rule day; there would be not rule day of the Court, in equity, until the first Monday in August, and, therefore, the motion could not now be heard.

Judge Blatchpore Deserved that, technically and now be heard.

Judge Blatchford observed that, technically add

Judge Blatchford observed that, technically and strictle speaking, the counsel was right, but the diddeutly could be obviated by giving notice to show cause.

Mr. Southmand remarked that, to render the motion of any effect, it must be disposed of before the 20th of the present mouth.

Coun et for Eric then consulted together for a short time, and finally they agreed to proceed with the argument this morning, and the probability is that much of the argument will be taken up with questions as to now far the proceedings and notices of the present suit are regular or otherwise. If, by any possibility, the motion should be thrown over the proposed of 20th inst. the Eric Company may go of and issue the shares in question, and thus defeas the object of Heath and Raphael.

#### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. Charge of Couspining to Defraud.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. A. C. Beatty.—The defendant

who had been in the employment of Colonel Whit-ley as an operative of the Secret Service Department (and whose testimony in connection with the diamond sinuggling case, to the effect that Colonel Whitley had sold some of the smuggled diamonds to officials in his service will be well remembered, was charged with consuring to defraud. It is alleged that Beatty was in a lager beer saloon, and that he saw a man there drawing the beer without destroying the stamps; that therewithout destroying the stamps; that therewithout destroying the stamps; that therewithout destroying the complaint to the District Attorney's office of the matter; but no attention was paid to it, as the complaint had not come in the regular way, through the Collector's office. It is now charged that Beatty and a person who is described as a lawyer complaint to defraid the lager beer man out of a sum of money, on a promise to settle the case. The defendants, who were discharged on their own recognizance, will be examined this morning on the above charge.

Before Commissioner Davenport. Whitley had sold some of the smuggled diamonds

Before Commissioner Davenport.
The United States vs. Ernest Donschke,—The defendant was charged with selling unstamoed cigars. He was discharged on stying \$3,000 ball to appear for examination.

SUPREME COURT - CHAMDERS. Widening Broome Street.

Before Judge Cardozo. In the Matter of Widning Boome Street .- A motion was made to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Asses-ment. The same was solvers of Estimate and Assessment. The same was opposed by the property owners on the ground that It was alto-ether unjust and unfair, many persons, it being alteges, owning property five and sax blocks away, being assessed twice and three times as much as the property adjacent to the wideling. A petition claiming to be signed by two-thirds of the assessed property owners was submitted in opposition to the motion. After listening to argument on both

sides the Judge took the papers, reserving his de The Riverside Park. In the Matter of the Riverside Park.—This matter-that is, the question as to the confirmation of the Commissioners' report-was to have been revived yesterday. Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Coun-sel, moved an adjournment that the Commissioners could get together, but this was opposed on the ground that it was mere routine work. Various parties applied to have their allowances changed in accordance with changes made in other cases. It was finally settled to put the whole matter of the next Friday.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street Opening.

In the Matter of Opening and Faving One Hundred and Twenty-second Strew.—The Court listened

to a brief argument regarding the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this case, and then took the papers, reserving its decision. Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fast New York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. James E. Elmore.—Surety is sufficient. The Share & Wilcox Company es. John Austin .-

Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of E. M. Bliss et al., for Sale of Land.—Order granted.

Renard et a., vs. McCahill et al.—Reference and judgment ordered.

Fay et al. vs. Liferis et al.—Reference ordered.

Doughly vs. Doughty.—Same.

Wilson vs. Lighthill.—Motion granted without

osts.

In the Matter of the Application of Elizabeth M.

Centre for the Appointment of a Trustee of Estate
of Educard C. Centre et al.—Motion granted.

Schoonmaker vs. Brower et al.—Same.

#### SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Settlement of an Important Will Suit. Before Judge Spencer. St. Lukes Home for Indigent Christian Females

outors, &c., of John Aistyne and the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent for the Relief of Respectable Ag-d Indigent Fernales.—John Alstyne died in this city in August, 1869, and among other bequests left \$25,000 to the "Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Fernales." The two societies named in the title to the suit caimed the bequest, the full particulars of which have already been published. The Judge rendered his decision yesterday, decreeing the bequest to the plaintiff.

By Judge Freedman.

J. A. Bostwick vs. Joseph W. Wildey et al.-Case settled and Clerk directed to file and annex the same to the judgment roll. Russell Sturgls vs. The New Jersey Steam Naviga-

tion Company. Same. William A. Grossbeck vs. Jacob H. Grossbeck. Order granted.

Edza M. Smith ve. The Firemen's Fund Insurance

Belta M. Smith vs. The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.—Same.

Levis C. Austin vs. The American Merchanter Union Express Company.—Samo.

John Deviln vs. National Bank of Comm 908.— Same.

Charles Lediard et al. vs. William H. Kendall et al.—Motion granted upon payment of \$10 costs and hearing of original motion set down for the 2412 lnst.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judge Robinson.

In the Matter of Solomon Jacobs.—Preliminary bjections must be overruied. Hudnett es. Thany.—Motion denied without Bazer vs. Vallee.—Motion denied, without preju-dice and without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Bernard McQuillon, convicted of

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.